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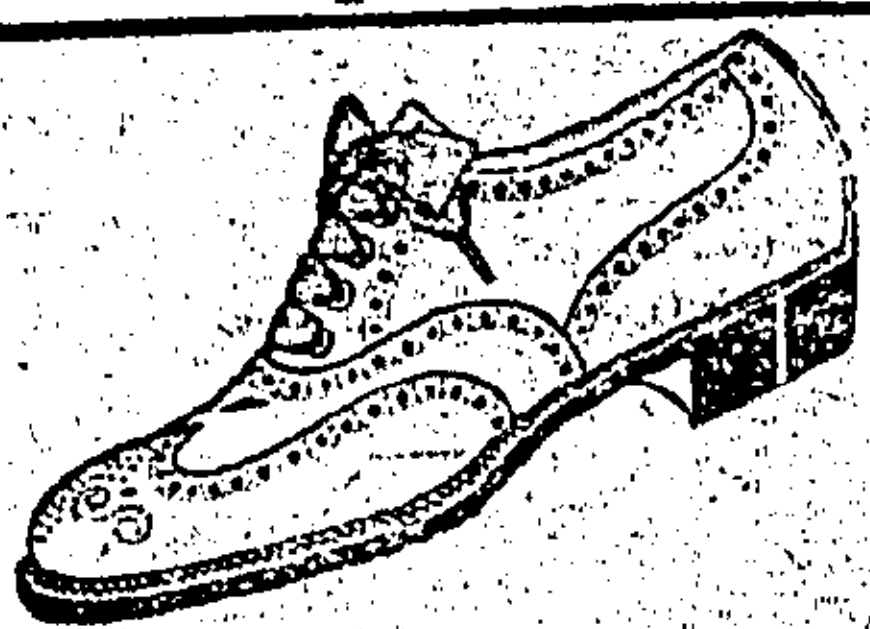
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ST. PAUL'S GIRLS SCHOOL

"UNCLE KIN"

A Chinese Melodrama

IN AID OF THE

NORTH CHINA FAMINE RELIEF FUND

Under the distinguished patronage of Lady Strickland, Lady Knickerbocker & Mrs. Bowden Smith.

On WEDNESDAY, March 30th, 1921, at 8.15 P.M.

MADAME L. T. GORDON has kindly consented to assist.

Plans Open at MOUTRIE'S on March 28th, 1921.

PRICES—DRESS CIRCLE \$3.00. STALLS \$3.00. PIT \$2.00.

Advance Tickets can be obtained at St. Paul's Girls School, 47, Caine Road, which must be exchanged at MOUTRIE'S for reserved tickets on March 28th, at 9 A.M.

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1921.

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In all London's Latest Successes

Thursday, March 31st	"BRAN PIE" from the Prince of Wales Theatre
Friday, April 1st	"OH JOY" from the Apollo Theatre, London
Saturday, April 2nd	"BUZZ BUZZ" from the Vaudeville Theatre
Monday, April 4th	"MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS" from Daly's Theatre
Tuesday, April 5th	"KISS CALL" from the Gaiety Theatre, London
Wednesday, April 6th	"TAILS UP" from the Comedy Theatre, London
Thursday, April 7th	"IRENE" from the Empire Theatre, London

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A SOCIALIST VILLAGE IN KUANGHING.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIMENT OF A CHINESE PHILANTHROPIST.

A correspondent writes to the N.C. Daily News as follows:—

In the prefecture of Canton, in the city of Huaihsien was born Hung Hsi-chuan who afterwards became the famous king of the Tai Ping, or long-haired rebels. Another candidate for fame, has proceeded from this city, Mr. Hsu Mao-chun. Ten years before the Revolution he used to carry seasons hidden in his clothes, and cut off all the queues he could lay hands on. He was soon known everywhere as an ardent reformer of hair and clothes. History does not say how he escaped the wrath of the great Taiping Chief still hovering over the city, and as has influenced Mr. Hsu to revive the cutting of the queues which were the mark of the Manchus. Be that as it may, Mr. Hsu, who is a Christian idealist, has seen the sufferings of the poor in China and the sad lot of the labouring classes, and has longed for some solution. Doubtless he has also read in the Acts of the Apostles of the early communistic group in Jerusalem. He has become deeply enamoured of Socialism as a possible solution, and has decided to carry his theories into practice by using his ancestral land as a testing station. The regulations of the new village are as follows:—

ALL THINGS IN COMMON.

1.—Whereas the object of the village is to labour-together and share the good things the village shall be called The Public Good Village.

2.—The objects are to unite the rich and poor in establishing this village. All private property and ancestral land, houses and goods, shall become public property which will be used to improve agricultural methods, to raise cattle and manufacture goods, so that clothing, food and housing may be ample for all. By using this plan, there will be no loafers nor unused land. Babies will be nursed, the youths instructed, the able-bodied will toil, the aged will be cared for, the sick healed, the dead buried, and so civilization established and the spirit of Peace and Joy will be such as to reproduce the Will of Heaven realized upon Earth.

3.—Ten men will be elected as a Council with the Headman as Chairman to which all important business will be entrusted with power to act.

4.—Persons of both sexes wishing marriage must be over 20 years of age. They must both be willing, and procure the consent of their parents. Only monogamy will be allowed, and it is a life contract. In case of death both sexes may remarry. \$100 will be given out of the public funds to those wishing to marry. Ten months after birth all children must be sent to the public nurseries and supported at the expense of the village.

5.—Education will be provided for all. As to clothing, 10 men will manage the weaving, making and mending of clothes, and two of everything will be given to each person. Bedding and mosquito nets will be provided free. All cotton will be grown on the farms, and all spinning and weaving will be done by the village without work from outside.

6.—Farm labourers will form groups of 10 with a captain, and cultivate 30 acres. Another group will tend cattle, another work in factories receiving 30 cents a day of which 10 cents will be pocket money for men and women alike.

7.—One man will be chosen to look after the rice, etc., and the cooking. Groups of ten sit at one table and eat three meals a day.

8.—As to clothing, 10 men will manage the weaving, making and mending of clothes, and two of everything will be given to each person. Bedding and mosquito nets will be provided free. All cotton will be grown on the farms, and all spinning and weaving will be done by the village without work from outside.

9.—Ten persons will occupy one house. These at first will be Chinese old style, but it is planned to erect new style dwelling as soon as the prosperity of the Colony permits.

WHERE OTHERS FAILED.

Herein is a sample of the radical thought of the young Chinese willing to express itself in actual experiment, and this notwithstanding the absolute failure of such socialistic communities in the Western World. Fourier failed to get anyone to try his theory, but a warm welcome was found for such experiment in the United States, where it is on record that 41 communities were formed, and not one of these survived more than a few years. Mr. Hsu's scheme is largely modelled on Fourier's reorganization of the social structure, but he rejects Fourier's abolition of marriage. He is too much of a Christian and too good a Chinese to do anything so repugnant to our moral sense. Probably Mr. Hsu's ideas follow the old clan idea where much was held in common. The Chinese will not blindly follow every new fad, but will adapt those in harmony with many of their own engrained customs and views. The village system is, of course, well-known in China since the day of antiquity.

HUMAN PERVERSITY.

The curious optimism of the originator of socialism seems to be shared by Mr. Hsu. The fact of human perversity is too much for any Utopia that may be constructed, and an ideal state is impossible without ideal people. However, Mr. Hsu may take comfort from the fact that the West is too individualistic for a Socialist village to succeed. For China's unit has always been the family. Mr. Hsu has, however, laid hands on that institution, and by abstracting that children, as Plato proposed to do, has left the parents to take comfort out of their own society, though it is not clear whether they too must join the crowd and live happily, ever after.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

IN AID OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

CANTON'S CONTRIBUTION.

A most successful entertainment was given at the Shampan Club Theatre on Wednesday night, the 16th inst., in aid of the above.

The inception of it occurred to Mrs. Pegge in her desire to answer in some way the world-wide appeal of Viscount Knutsford, the Chairman of the Hospital for funds, and in co-operation with Mrs. Wilson and with the support and patronage of H.B.M. Consul-General Jameson, C.M.G., Mrs. Pegge arranged one of the happiest evenings that has ever been spent on Shampan, as well as the most successful financially.

Mr. H. S. Stetson, the Honorary Treasurer, and the ladies of the Committee, Mesdames Wilson, Ross, Landry, and Pegge, have every reason to feel gratified at the happy result of their efforts to raise money for this worthy cause—the proceeds, it is understood, being about four thousand dollars equalling in sterling £500.

Long before 8.15 people arrived ready to be pleased with all that was displayed for their delectation, and willing to purchase in the name of charity from the various stalls, which were conducted by sub-committees of ladies.

A pleasing feature on entry was the flower stall presided over by Mrs. Alexander, assisted by Mrs. Kegenbach, Miss Dorothea Farmer and Miss Nellie Barnes, where high bunches of fine and choicest prize roses were on show, pre-choicest prize roses of Kowloon, to Miss Farmer for sale, these made a grand display and found ready purchasers.

There was a brisk business in sweets, made and sold by Mrs. Annett, assisted by Mrs. Smith, of Tongshan. The ladies of the decoration Committee, Mesdames Staple-Smith, Daveyport, Browne, and Mowbray-Jones, with the aid of feather palms, and artistically painted light-shades, had transformed the theatre into a veritable fairyland.

Mrs. Courtney and Mrs. Cadman dispensed cigars and cigarettes, while Mrs. Mowbray-Jones, supported by Mesdames Agassia and Pepperell, managed a "Tom-bola" for many handsome prizes presented by generous donors. Madame Landry presided at a roulette table, and several other ladies provided refreshments.

The following is the programme, all the items of which were enthusiastically applauded and enjoyed:—

The concert was opened by Mrs. Rodionoff and Mrs. Archangelski with Moszkowski's piano duet "Bolero"; it was beautifully rendered and was most pleasing to everyone present. It was followed by a violin solo "Adagio" by Mendelssohn, played with excellent skill and taste.

Mr. John C. Griggs has a rich and powerful baritone voice, and used it to perfection; the audience showed their appreciation by claiming an encore.

The rich mellow tones of Mrs. Pegge's contralto voice and Madame Landry's soprano were much appreciated, as also the song by Mrs. Grant-Simpson, who looked very pretty in her Dutch costume.

Mr. Lay is well-known as a good pianist and accompanist, he greatly assisted in making the concert the musical treat it was.

The pictures in a Review of a Bachelor's dream were most beautifully staged, and the pretty subjects caused great pleasure.

Madame Rossi gave a charming rendition of a fair Parisian Dancer in the sketch "La Mo'n" and the Spanish dance given by Mrs. Mowbray-Jones created excited applause.

The programmes were hand-painted by Mesdames Steensby, May, and Tudhope; they were much admired and fetched high prices.

Everyone worked so well, that it is difficult to discriminate. Great praise is due to Mrs. Wilson for her untiring energy and kindly interest in each one's duties and the unfailing encouragement given, resulting in creditable attainment.

In presenting Mrs. Pegge with floral tributes, the Consul-General, in the name of those present, thanked her for the special work, and parts she had taken.

At the close of the performance H.B.M. Consul-General gave an address, thanking all those who had helped, and complimented the ladies on the great success of their efforts.

The auctioning of the first prize of Mrs. Courtney's raffle, a gold wrist-watch presented by the winner after a number of very sporty bids, including one for a thousand roubles was knocked down for £70. The Hon. Treasurer's accounts will be published in a day or so.

A SHOCK FOR THE WAICHAOPU.

A NOTIFICATION FROM THE BRITISH LEGATION.

The Peking correspondent of the Peking Times writes:—

The Waichiaopu has received a formal note from the British Legation stating that a report has been received from the British Consulate in Szechuan to the effect that in view of the internal disorder in China and the consequent inability of the British to take up diplomatic affairs in the South with a recognised diplomatic institution, British Consuls down there must henceforth take up with local military officials diplomatic questions that may arise. Henceforth the Note goes on to say, the British Consulate in Szechuan will deal directly with local officials. The Waichiaopu is asked to make note of this intention.

It remains to be seen how long this village will last. At any rate, it shows that some Chinese are dissatisfied with the world on Darwinian principles, and wish to feel their way to co-operation and united effort. "We rub our eyes and wait."

PIECE GOODS CONTRACTS.

A SHANGHAI SUGGESTION.

A correspondent, writing on this subject in the N.C. Daily News over the signature of "Spero" agrees that the clearances of piece goods have been practically nil. Well may they be so, he says, while dealers know that to clear goods now means a sure loss to them of probably 50 per cent. Chinese banks are well aware of this fact and consequently refrain from opening credits, and until something is done to relieve the situation the present stagnation must continue.

The Chinese themselves to relieve the situation, as of course the goods are still lying with the foreigners and the Chinese have no cause to worry; therefore, it is the foreigners who must now bestir themselves to find some remedy. Of course the only obvious remedy is for all foreigners to combine and simply refuse to sell any goods at the present absurd market prices, but as it would appear to be against the nature of things together, they must, therefore, await defeat at the hands of the Chinese.

A scheme for settlement.

But are things to be allowed to jog along as they are? Surely not. Things are much too serious for that, and there is no time to lose. One is quite open to admit that all the trouble is due to the Chinese dealers not having fixed their exchange position which foreigners have allowed themselves to be placed in, but be that as it may, the fact remains that at the present rate of exchange, the total cost of the goods lying here shows a loss of fully 50 per cent. on local market values and, therefore, some effort ought to be made to lessen that loss as we know full well that the dealer will not, and cannot meet that loss entirely alone.

I put forward, therefore, the following proposals:—

1.—The Foreign import firms should agree to deduct 10 per cent. of the invoice value as their share of the loss.

2.—Manufacturers and shippers at home should divide 10 per cent. of the invoice value as their share of the loss.

3.—Chinese dealers should agree to pay 15 per cent. of the invoice value as their share.

Items 1 and 2 should be remitted Home at once and item 3 would be settled by agreement to accept 90 per cent. of the invoice value in full settlement of their drafts.

This would leave a balance of 65 per cent. still to be accounted for, or in other words an invoice for £100 would thus become £35 and only this sum would have to be accounted for in the future.

ADVANTAGES OF CUTTING LOSSES.

Now the present market value represents about 250 of the £45 still to be accounted for, but I feel sure when the Chinese banks know that the dealers' losses are limited to the fixed amount of 15 per cent. they will be more ready to open credits on a more liberal scale, and that with such facilities, buying will be sequence rapidly advance.

On the basis of mutual co-operation, those firms who are favourably placed with exchange contracts could cover the £35 balance to be remitted Home even if they sold at to-day's local values, and thus the market would be relieved of part of the present stocks and the remainder would command a better price considering the lack of supplies up country, and the fact that fresh purchases have been so limited during the past 12 months.

I am fully aware that there will be many objections, and doubts as to the many factories or shippers falling in with these suggestions, but without going into details on this point, it seems that in cases where they did not agree it would only increase importers' liability a further 10 per cent. which under the circumstances as viewed at present, would not be so disastrous as the situation appears to-day.

With regard to possible objection on the part of the dealers I think if the matter were put before them from the right quarter and by the right people there would not be any objection. In many cases they have already paid margins and a definite loss of 15 per cent. considerably less than they expected, would appeal to the average Chinese dealer.

THE SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme Orient, of Saigon, reports under date of March 15th:—

Our market has been more active during the last fortnight owing to a demand from Japan, Java and Hongkong.

The demand from Java is due to the fact that the import of rice in that country will be free on April 15th. Up to the time being small quantities only have been sold for this destination.

The prices of paddy are firmer because the arrivals from the interior are not so important as in recent years for the same period.

On February 24th, 1921, the Governor-General of Indo-China decreed that the export duties will be reduced of 50 per cent. The new duties are:—

Paddy and cargo rice containing more than 33 per cent. paddy 0.33 per % Kon.
Cargo rice containing less than 33 per cent. paddy 0.45
White rice 0.57
Broken 0.52
Rice meal 0.15

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st up to March 15th, 1921, is 204,568 tons, against 212,498 tons in 1920.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon Rice, No. 2, sited, Japan quality, Hongkong \$4.50 per picul, i.e. Saigon for April shipment.

There are two classes of people who do reprehensible things—those who have too much money and those who are hard pressed for money.—Mr. Justice Sankey.

THE SHANGHAI MINT LOAN.

In order to secure a unified currency throughout China the Minister of Finance and the Director of the Currency Bureau signed on March 4th, 1921, an agreement with the Shanghai Mint Loan Bankers' Group for a loan of \$2,500,000. The position of this Group, like that of the Car Loan Banking Group which recently made a loan for the purchase of new rolling stock for the Government Railway, includes all the leading Chinese banks in north and south China. Following is a summary of the most important items in the Currency Loan Agreement:—

Shanghai Mint Treasury Notes will be to the value of \$2,500,000, printed by the Government and delivered to the Banking Group for sale in accordance with the Regulations governing the matter published by the Ministry of Finance on March 2nd, 1921. The proceeds from the sale of the notes will be employed for the establishment and equipment of the Shanghai Mint.

The Government will receive \$33 for every \$100 note, and the notes will bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The banks will underwrite the notes and will receive not more than 1 per cent commission on their total par value as compensation for the selling.

There will be a monthly redemption of the principal from April, 1921, to May, 1924. This redemption amounting to \$750,000 will be paid each month to the Shanghai branches of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications by the Chief Inspector of the Salt Administration Inspectorate. The notes will be secured by the Salt Surplus as well as by the property and machinery of the Mint, and all documents relating to the ownership of the Mint will remain in the custody of the Banking Group. All net profits from the Mint are to be placed on deposit at 4 per cent. per annum to safeguard the redemption of the notes, such redemption to be prior to any Government claims.

JAPANESE ON THE YANGTZE.

The Japanese Chamber of Commerce in Chungking, supported by the Shanghai Chamber, is pressing the Government in Tokyo to establish direct communication with Szechuan. The Chambers call attention to the general upward tendency of all commercial activities in that province, and point out that all Japanese trade is carried in foreign bottoms. They are large exporters from Szechuan of raw material, and extensive importers of textiles and groceries. The Yangtze river must, the Chambers remark, continue to be the great highway for merchandise, as continued internal disorder makes the construction of railroads, improbable, notwithstanding that a line from Hankow to Chengtu was authorized as far back as 1910. Great Britain, France, and the United States have greatly benefited by their control of the river, and Hankow and Shanghai are the chief ports of the Yangtze. It is not to be expected that Japanese goods will receive preferential treatment, especially through the difficult Three Gorges between Ichang and Chungking, since the whole of the shipping there under the direction of commercial rivals of other nationalities. Government action is, therefore, a necessity.

SINO-JAPANESE TRADE.

Trade between China and Japan, says the Chinese Government Bureau of Information, has steadily declined during the last two years. There are many reasons for this, one of the chief being the depreciation of silver. Last February exchange rates between Japan and China were quoted at 23 1/2. Recently, the quotation was 22 1/2. Thus the purchasing capacity of the Chinese has been reduced 50 per cent. during the year. Other contributing causes to the decline of the trade between China and Japan are an increase in American and European imports. Foreign merchants in order to revive the market are offering goods of superior quality at low prices. Again, the Chinese are developing industrially and supplying their own wants. Raw material is abundant, labour is cheap and China is producing matches, glass, yarn, etc., which she formerly purchased from Japan.

NO CUSTOMS SURPLUS FOR CANTON.

It has been announced at Peking that the Customs surplus originally allotted to Canton, will be handed over to the Central Government, which will allocate \$1,500,000 to the Customs Inspector-General for the reorganization of domestic bonds. The 750,000 to the payment of salaries of the diplomatic and consular services, which are half a year overdue. The 200,000 to plague prevention and 400,000 to the Canton River Conservancy.

IRRITATED & INFLAMED BYE.

can be directly traced in many cases to the Sunday Motor trip and Golfing. The dust from sections of the local roads contain a decided eye irritant. A suggestion for these trips would be to keep the windshield up and to use a pair of Sun glasses. Sun glasses of any pattern with either Crookes, Luxol, Fiazul, Amber, London Smoke, or Blue lenses are obtainable at very moderate prices from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most complete manufacturing optical establishment in South China—located in 63, Queen's Road Central, (opposite to the Singer Sewing Machine Company).—Advt. [583]

SPORT

FOOTBALL

HONGKONG LEAGUE

PRESENTATION OF CUP AND MEDALS.

THE REST, 1; WILTSHIRES, 0.

Despite the many counter-attractions, yesterday, a large crowd gathered at the Valley to witness the match between the Wilts, the champions of the League, and a team chosen from the Rest of the League. The Rest turned out, with only McHugh of the R.G.A. being the absentee.

Henwood started for the Rest, and were early attacking. Giles cleared, and Menham tested Rodger with a good shot. Amor returned and McGann cleared. Play was transferred to the Wilts' end and Garside centred. Henwood missed and Trivett cleared. Lancaster sent Menham in and a goal seemed certain, but Hudson, running back, robbed and made a good clearance, which brought applause. For a time the Wilts kept the Rest at home, and Menham did some neat headwork. Rodger cleared his charge well, and McGann, receiving, sent out to Garside, who centred. A scrum came to place in the goal-mouth, Jeffries eventually clearing. From a break away by the Rest, Hendry beat Smith with a cross shot, giving him no chance. From the centre kick the Wilts got down, and Chan So did some clever footwork which won applause from the stand. Half-time arrived with the Rest leading by a goal to nil.

On resuming, the Wilts again got in, but Menham returned to midfield, and McGann sent Robertson away, but on a relieved. From the free-kick, Menham sent out to Warren, who returned to centre, but Realf was pulled up for off-side. Amor returned and tested Rodger with a long shot, the latter punching it away. Menham returned with a ground shot that Rodger kicked out. The Rest then took the ball to the other end and Lancaster handled a yard outside the penalty area. Giles cleared from the free kick, and sent Amor down the wing. The latter centred for Rodger to run out and clear. Menham returned and Chan So headed out. Swanborough sent in a shot for Rodger to turn round the post. The Rest cleared from the corner and worked the ball down the left wing. Giles kicking out from the corner, placed well and McGann shot over the bar.

The game continued to be fast, with the Rest having the better of the exchanges, but their forwards failed in front of goal. There was no further scoring and the game ended in a win for the Rest by 1 goal to nil. Mr. Andrew was the referee.

The slippery state of the ground prevented good football. G. Rodger, in goal, and Chan So, for the Rest, played a good game. The Wilts were without Warren; their inside right, Realf coming into the forward line.

Following the match the teams collected in front of the stand where Mr. J. Ralston (Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Football League) said that the Committee were very fortunate in having Mr. and Mrs. R. H. B. Hancock with them. Mrs. Hancock had kindly consented to present the League Cup and medals to the Wilts. Mr. Hancock was a very old football player and was a past President of the Hongkong League.

Mr. Hancock thanked Mr. Ralston for his remarks and said that he first played football in the Colony in the season of 1890-91, and had played a good number of times since. The Cup before them was presented by the Hongkong Daily Press in 1909 for competition yearly among the senior clubs in the Colony. It was won the first year by the Buffs, who again won it in 1911, R.O.Y.L.L. in 1912; once by the D.C.L.L.; once by the Navy; once by the R.E., once by the Hongkong Football Club, and no less than five times by the R.G.A. He congratulated the Wilts on their splendid record for the year, which showed that out of 10 games played they had won 11, lost 2, drawn 3, while they had scored 30 goals for 15 against, finishing with a total of 25 points. Before asking Mrs. Hancock to present the trophies, he wished to compliment the R.G.A. on their play throughout the season, as runners-up in the Hongkong League and Shield competition. They finished one point behind the winners. The R.G.A. Reserves were also making it very warm for the teams in the junior division. In conclusion, he thanked the Committee of the Hongkong League for inviting Mr. Hancock to present the Cup and medals to the Wilts. Mrs. Hancock then handed the Cup to Mr. Giles, the Wilts' Captain, and a medal to each member of the team who came in for rounds of applause. The Wilts' Captain then handed to Mrs. Hancock a beautiful bouquet in a silver holder, and called for three cheers, which were lustily given, followed by the usual "Vigil".

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB REGATTA

SUCCESSFUL EASTER HOLIDAY SPORT.

The regatta organised by the Victoria Recreation Club at Black Boulder Bay for the Easter holiday proved an unqualified success. The venue of the meeting presented a picturesque appearance, being gay with flags and pennants on craft of all description. H.E. the Governor was present on the opening day and H.E. the General Officer Commanding, Lady Fitzpatrick and Miss Duff were interested spectators yesterday. The attendance was very encouraging, especially yesterday, when the special stand was crowded. Though the weather was overcast, yesterday, the rain held off, and there was nothing to mar the success of the meeting. All events were keenly contested, and after the second day's programme had been completed, Miss Duff very graciously gave away the prizes.

The Hon. Dr. CLAUD SEVERN, before asking Miss Duff to present the prizes, thanked all those who had participated both in organising the meeting and in contributing towards the prize fund, particularly, the Committee and the able and hard working Secretary of the Club, Mr. R. C. WITCHELL. He also commented on the valuable services of the Hon. Mr. E. H. SHARP, K.C. as starter, of Lieut. Commander STOPFORD, R.N., and of Lieut. S. F. MITCHELL, R.N., as organisers of the Naval events, of Lieut. DICKEN, R.N., as assistant starter, and of Lieut. LANE, R.N., as clerk of the course. Mr. SEVERN also tendered thanks to Capt. BIGGS, of H.M.S. Wharf, and Mr. W. S. BROWN, manager of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., for the loan of lights, and Mr. R. M. DYER of the Kowloon Dock, and Mr. J. REID of the Taikeo Dock, for placing launches at the Committee's disposal. Mr. SEVERN particularly mentioned the support accorded to the meeting by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and Sir Robert HO TUNG.

Miss Maude WITCHELL presented a bouquet in a silver holder to Miss Duff. Before the gathering dispersed three cheers were called for Miss Duff and the Chairman of the Club, the Hon. Dr. CLAUD SEVERN.

The arrangements for the regatta were in every way admirable. The following is a list of the patrons and officials:—
Patrons: His Excellency Sir Reginald E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G., Major General Sir G. A. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., T.C.S.I., Commodore W. Howden Smith, R.N., Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Col. Humphry, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Lau Chi Pak, Hon. Mr. Robert Sheehan, Mr. A. J. Stephen, Mr. F. Smyth (Commodore R.H.K.Y.C.), Sir Robert HO TUNG, Hon. Mr. E. H. SHARP, K.C., O.B.E., Hon. Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. R. M. Dyer.

Rowing Committee: Mr. A. H. Carroll, Rowing Captain, Mr. B. J. de H. Moore, Mr. S. Berg, Mr. H. Dreyer, Mr. D. Logan, Mr. R. C. WITCHELL, Mr. A. A. ALLEN.
Judges and Umpires: Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G., Mr. W. Logan, Mr. A. J. Stephen, Mr. A. McKirdy, Col. Humphry, C.M.G., Dr. Forsyth, Lieut. S. F. MITCHELL, R.N., Lieut. C. Hake, R.N.R., Mr. A. A. ALLEN, Mr. F. Smyth (Commodore R.H.K.Y.C.).
Starter: Hon. Mr. E. H. SHARP, K.C., O.B.E.

Assistant Starters and Time Keepers: Mr. R. Sutherland, Mr. G. C. H. Culley, Lieut. DICKEN, R.N., Mr. T. Meek.
Sailing Committee: Mr. A. McKirdy (Vice-Commodore V.R.C.), Mr. A. Van Andel, Mr. O. Woodman, Mr. E. M. Hazleland, Mr. H. S. Rouse, Mr. G. G. Wood, Starter and time keeper: Yeoman of the Sign, Mr. Morris.

Motor Committee: Mr. J. Lyon, Mr. T. P. Hall, Mr. W. O. Lambart.
Clerks of the Course: Lieut. LANE, R.N., Mr. E. W. Carpenter.
Competitors' Stewards: Lieut. P. B. Colthart, Mr. F. Schneppel, Mr. M. O. Chatterton, Mr. B. J. de H. Moore (Hon. Treasurer, Victoria Regatta), Mr. R. C. WITCHELL (Hon. Secretary).

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Inter-Club Junior Fours, Distance, one mile, prizes by the Hongkong Stock brokers: V.R.C. beat R.H.K.Y.C. Time: 9.18-2.5min. The Royals were not in condition and the V.R.C. won fairly easily. Teams: V.R.C., how, A. E. Simmons, G. Tiran, J. Berenson, stroke, O. May, cox, F. Lenfestey, R.H.K.Y.C., bow, Lieut. Emerson, L. T. Lamplough, Capt. Noel, stroke, Capt. Dodwell, cox, H. W. Petley.

Merchant Ships' Life Boat Race—There were no entries for this event.
Inter-Club Senior Pairs, Distance, 2 miles, prizes by H.E. Sir Reginald E. Stubbs, R.H.K.Y.C. beat V.R.C. by five or six lengths. Teams: R.H.K.Y.C., how, V. G. Smyth, stroke, J. S. McCann, cox, H. W. Petley, V.R.C., bow, S. Marcel, stroke, A. H. Carroll, cox, F. P. Lenfestey.

Brown's Challenge Cup, Distance, 1 mile (for gear on six-oared gigs), prizes by H.E. Major Gen. Kirkpatrick. The 2nd Wilts, No. 1 and No. 2 crew, 40th Co., R.E. and 87th Co., R.G.A., entered. The R.G.A. won an exciting race by half-length.

Lusitano Cup, For Senior Fours, Distance, 1 mile, The Scandinavian Crew, 1. The English Crew, 2. The Irish Crew (For names see above). This was an excellent race, and was won by a foot. The Scandinavians made a final spurt which just brought them in winners.

Inter-Club Junior Pairs, Distance, 1 mile, prizes by the Hon. Mr. E. H. SHARP, K.C. The V.R.C. beat the R.H.K.Y.C. easily, by eight lengths. Time: 7.30-2.5min. Crews: V.R.C., bow, G. Tiran, stroke, J. Berenson, cox, R. C. WITCHELL, R.H.K.Y.C., bow, J. Huxley, stroke, P. A. Dixon, cox, H. W. Petley.

Officers' Skiff, Distance, 1 mile.—1. H.M.S. Ambrose, No. 1 crew; 2. H.M.S. Ambrose, No. 2 crew.

Chater Challenge Cup—Inter-Club Senior Fours, Distance, 1 mile, prize by Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G. R.H.K.Y.C. beat V.R.C. after a well contested race. Half a length separated the crews at the post. Crews: V.R.C.—Bow, A. Wensko; 2. B. J. de H. Moore; 3. S. Berg; stroke, H. Dreyer; cox, F. P. Lenfestey. R.H.K.Y.C.—Bow, C. D. Logan; 2. V. G. Smyth; 3. P. Havelock Davies; stroke, J. S. McCann; cox, H. W. Petley.

Motor Boat Race, Distance, 8 miles.—There entered: Capt. Jim (Mr. R. T. Mackintosh); Minnet (Mr. R. J. Wilton); Neptun (Mr. S. Howard); Meteor (Mr. T. Wheeler); Betty (Mrs. Miller); Corinthia (Mr. Van Andel). After conceding 44 minutes to the scratch boat, Capt. Jim, the Meteor won with minutes to spare—a marvellous performance. Neptun was second, a minute ahead of Minnet.

Chinese Challenge Cup (for Junior Fours), prizes by members of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.—1. bow, L. A. Ducommun; G. T. May, C. H. Blake; stroke, N. L. Bailton; cox, A. H. Carroll. 2. bow, G. Jack, A. H. Mason, G. Pritchard; stroke, C. Earnshaw; cox, R. Earnshaw.

Dragon Boat Race (crews from H.M.S. ships in harbour), Distance, 1 mile.—1. Alacrity; 2. Cairo.

Ladies' Prize (for Fours with lady coxswains), Distance, 1 mile.—1. Miss C. Smith (boat stroked by A. H. Carroll); 2. Mrs. M. L. Bailton (stroke, Captain Dodwell).

Police Boat Race, Distance, 1 mile. For some unexplained reason, the Police boats, after being towed up the course, gave up, and left the scene, without reporting to the officials.

Sailing Race (open to all cruisers).—1. Hestever; 2. Azuma.

Handicap Boats.—1. Bonito.

Hayward-Hayes and Gael Class.—Won by Gael.

SATURDAY'S CONTESTS.

INTERNATIONAL CHALLENGE CUP.

The principal contest on Saturday was the one-mile race for fours for the International Challenge Cup. The English crew had the lead at the start and in a short time the race developed into a contest between them and the Scandinavian crew. The latter's superior weight began to tell and they won by two lengths, in 6min. 33secs. The crews were as follows:

Irish: A. E. Simmons, 1st. 6lb; A. A. Carroll, bow, 1st. 10lb; J. S. McCann, 14th. 6lb; B. J. de H. Moore, stroke, 11st, 11lb; and F. P. Lenfestey, cox, 9st. 6lb.

Scandinavians: A. Wensko, bow, 11st. 11lb; J. Berenson, 12st. 11lb; S. Berg, 12st. 6lb; H. Dreyer, stroke, 12st. 4lb; and S. F. Sorenson, cox.

English: Lieut. Stevens, bow; Lieut. Claridge; 6. Lieut. Milborne; Lieut. Merriman; stroke; and Lieut. D'Aeth, cox.

NAVAL EVENTS.

Two naval races for whalers and cutters were won by the Alacrity crews, amid great enthusiasm of the naval spectators.

The following are the day's results:—
INTERNATIONAL CHALLENGE CUP—FOR FOURS: 1. Scandinavians, 9m. 33s.; 2. English, 10m. 11s.

Ten SCULLING (Juniors): 1. M. L. Ralston, 9m. 28s.; 2. G. A. Jack, 9m. 38s. There also took part J. Berenson, J. Huxley and A. Ducommun.

NAVAL WHALERS (Distance, 1 mile): 1. H.M.S. Alacrity, 12m. 33s.; 2. H.M.S. Ambrose; 3. H.M.S. Colombo. H.M.S. Carlisle, Cairo, Curlew, Foxglove, and Titania were also represented.

HO TUNG CHALLENGE CUP (Distance one mile for fours): 1. H.M.S. Titania and Foxglove, 9m. 26s.; 2. A. P. Company, 9m. 54s. H.M.S. Alacrity also took part. The winning crews were composed as follows:—Titania and Foxglove: Lieut. Stevens, bow; Lieut. Claridge; Lieut. Melbourne; Lieut. Merriman; stroke; and Lieut. D'Aeth, cox. A. P. Coy: A. E. Simmons, bow; C. H. Blake; G. May; B. J. de H. Moore, stroke.

Inter-Club Ten SCULLING (Distance 1 mile): 1. J. S. McCann (R.H.K.Y.C.); 2. 42s.; 3. J. S. Soares (V.R.C.) and 61s. Other entries were E. H. O. Farrell (V.R.C.), and H. J. Jenson (P.R.C.).

NAVAL CUTTERS (Distance 2 miles): 1. H.M.S. Alacrity, 19m. 24s.; 2. H.M.S. Ambrose, 19m. 24s.; 3. H.M.S. Cairo. Other boats entered were representative of H.M.S. Carlisle, Carlisle, Curlew and Titania.

CHAIRMAN'S CHALLENGE CUP (Distance one-mile, V.R.C. members): 1. Shamrock, 8m. 32s.; 2. Leek; 3. Rose. The Thistle also took part. The names of the winning crews are as follows:—Shamrock: C. Earnshaw, bow; J. Berenson; G. Tiran; H. Dreyer, stroke; S. F. Sorenson; cox, Leek: O. Stutz; J. Huxley; A. Wensko; A. H. Carroll, stroke; F. R. Lenfestey, cox. Rose: O. H. Blake, bow; M. L. Ralston; S. Berg; B. C. WITCHELL, stroke.

YACHT RACES. Cruiser Class: 1. Hestever; 2. Azuma. Handicap Class: 1. Hestever; 2. Azuma. 3. Diana. Hayward-Hayes and Gael Class: 1. Ursula; 2. Viking; 3. Gael.

LUSITANO RECREATION CLUB

ATHLETIC MEETING YESTERDAY.

The fourteenth athletic meeting of the Lusitano Recreation Club was held, yesterday, on the race-course, kindly lent by the stewards of the Jockey Club. H.E. the Governor (accompanied by his A.D.C.) attended the proceedings and distributed the prizes after the races. The Portuguese staffs of several big firms, the various Portuguese Clubs, and a number of private donors, contributed to the prize fund. The band of the Sociedade Philharmonica played selections during the afternoon, under the conducting of Bandmaster A. J. M. Rodrigues. There was a large attendance.

The following were the officials responsible for the arrangements of the meeting:—President, Mr. A. G. da Rocha; Hon. Secretary, Mr. M. F. Baptista; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. L. Silva; Working Committee, Mr. A. V. Barros, Mr. T. A. Carvalho, Mr. S. A. Marcal, Mr. J. M. Rosa Pereira, Mr. A. C. Rozario, Mr. A. J. V. Ribeiro.

Judges:—Mr. A. C. Botelho, Mr. M. A. Figueiredo, Mr. J. D. Oamund, Mr. A. D. Berretto, Mr. P. V. Botelho; Referee, Mr. A. A. Alves; Handicappers, Mr. F. L. Silva, Mr. A. J. V. Ribeiro, Mr. A. C. Rozario, Mr. J. M. Rosa Pereira, Mr. S. A. Marcal; Starters, Mr. A. E. S. Alves, Mr. J. M. V. Remedios; Timekeepers, Mr. C. M. S. Alves; Clerks of the Course, Mr. J. M. Britto, Mr. A. M. O. Remedios.

RESULTS.

120 yards Flat race, handicap.—1. A. F. Eca da Silva; 2. L. Z. Marques. Time: 12.4-5secs.

Boys' race, 220 yards, handicap.—1. A. Silva; 2. A. Gosano. Time: 27.1-5secs.

Bicycle race, 1 mile, handicap.—1. A. R. Botelho. Time: 3.3min.

440 yards Flat race, for Challenge Cup, presented by Mr. C. M. Ede.—1. F. Rodrigues. Time: 1.11-5secs.

Boys' race, 180 yards.—1. E. Alves; 2. A. Ozojo; 3. C. Victor.

Egg and spoon race, 100 yards.—1. F. L. Silva; 2. L. M. Xavier.

100 yards Flat race (Challenge Cup, presented by Portuguese staff of Kowloon Dock).—1. H. J. Prata; 2. F. Rodrigues. Time: 1.11-5secs.

Girls' race, 100 yards.—1. M. Xavier; 2. E. Soares; 3. O. Rozario.

440 yards Flat race.—1. L. Z. Marques; 2. F. H. Carvalho. Time: 3.3-5secs.

Boys' and girls' race, for children under seven.—1. Mary Remedios; 2. D. Aquino.

Bicycle race, 3 miles.—1. A. M. Gomes; 2. A. A. R. Botelho. Time: 7.4min.

220 yards Flat race.—1. L. Z. Marques; 2. A. F. Eca da Silva. Time: 2.4-5secs.

120 yards Flat race (men over 30).—1. D. Fonsseca; 2. F. X. Soares. Time: 1.4secs.

320 yards Flat race. Championship of the Colony (under A.A.A. rules).—1. G. Hyder; 2. A. Rahim.

Sack race.—1. L. V. Xavier; 2. F. A. Loureiro.

Girls' race, 150 yards (girls under 12).—1. L. Barrows; 2. E. Silva; 3. C. Vaz.

2 mile race.—1. A. A. R. Botelho; 2. L. A. Carvalho; 3. F. E. Antonio. Time: 2min. 13.5secs.

Flat race, half mile (European sailors, soldiers and police).—1. A. Meir; 2. H. Davis; 3. S. S. S. S.

Tug-of-war, inter club.—Club de Recreio beat Lusitano Club.

Ladies' nomination race.—1. M. M. Silva, nominated by Miss L. Silva; 2. A. V. Barros, nominated by Miss Rodrigues; 3. L. Z. Marques, nominated by Miss Alina Pereira.

One mile relay race.—1. "Spectators"; 2. Y.M.C.A.; 3. Curlew.

Consolation race, 100 yards.—1. P. M. Xavier. Time: 12secs.

One mile Moto Mour Challenge Cup.—1. J. Soares; 2. B. Assumpcao; 3. F. Rodrigues.

WOMEN'S BEST COURSE IN CHINA.

WEAR IMITATION JEWELLERY.

"Wear imitations" was Mr. G. N. Orme's advice, at the Magistracy, yesterday, to a young Chinese woman from whom a pair of earrings, worth \$300, were snatched in Queen's Road West, near Centro Street, on Sunday evening.

The defendant admitted the offence. Inspector Willis said that, in snatching the earrings, the defendant injured the girl's ears, rather badly. He ran away, but was captured by a district watchman.

The Magistrate: No doubt it is very enjoyable to be wearing \$300 earrings, but it is a very great temptation if one is in need of food.

The defendant was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment.

The Magistrate repeated his advice to the young woman, and a companion who was with her, to wear something like it and leave the good ones at home, it will be just the same. The young woman thanked the Magistrate, and left the Court, bowing politely.

BOOKKEEPER CHARGED WITH THEFT.

SERIOUS ALLEGATION IN SHANGHAI POLICE COURT.

Fernando Julio Barreto, bookkeeper, appeared before Mr. G. W. King, at the H.M. Police Court, at Shanghai, last week, upon a charge that, at some date prior to March 21st, on the premises of Hongkong Mercantile Co., No. 1, Jinkee Road, he had feloniously stolen a written instrument, viz., a bill of lading, covering 1,302 cases of tin valued at G. \$14,000.

Mr. M. Reader Harris appeared for the defence and asked for a remand. Defendant, he said, was a married man and was not able to put up more substantial bail than \$1,000.

Mr. B. T. Bryan, Junr., for the prosecution, said he understood from the police that the property alleged to have been stolen was valued at \$50,000.

His Worship granted a remand for one week, and allowed bail in two British pounds of \$1,000 each.

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMMUNIST OUTBREAK IN GERMANY.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK IN BERLIN DISTRICT.

BERLIN, March 28th.

A message from Berlin states that terrorists have blown up the famous viaduct at Charlottenburg, over which pass most trains between Berlin and the provinces. The damage is estimated at several million marks.

Communist agitation has been greatly intensified in the Berlin district. Sixteen thousand military and police have been concentrated in Berlin ready for immediate action. The regular garrisons at Potsdam, Spandau and Zossen have also been warned to be instantly ready for duty.

GREAT GREEK VICTORY. GAIN IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE.

ATHENS, March 28th.

It is unofficially reported that the Greeks have occupied Ali-un-Karabassar which the Turks evacuated. If this is confirmed, it means that the Greeks have attained an important objective facilitating a possible advance towards Angora.

DEMPSEY-CARPENTIER FIGHT.

\$500,000 OFFER TO TEX RICKARD.

New York, March 28th.

It is announced that Mr. Walter Percival, representing Mr. Solly Joel and others, is offering Tex Rickard, the boxing promoter, a purse of half-a-million dollars to stage the Dempsey-Carpentier fight at Olympia or at the Epsom Race-course on Derby Day.

INDIAN JAIL OUTBREAK.

HOW PRISONERS OVERCAME ESCORT.

CALCUTTA, March 28th.

It appears that some of the prisoners who broke out of the Rajshahi jail overpowered the escort while returning from work on the fields. Then they opened the gates of the prison and the other prisoners rushed out and joined in the fight, seizing the warders' weapons. One prisoner was shot. It is reported that 25 of the prisoners have been re-arrested.

SINN FEIN INCENDIARISM. FROM THE TEES TO THE TYNE.

LONDON, March 28th.

It is now estimated that there were forty outbreaks of fire on farms on the north and south banks of the Tyne on Saturday traceable to Sinn Feiners.

The area of the fires stretches in a chain from the Tees to the Tyne. Great damage was done. Hundreds of tons of corn and hay were destroyed.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

TO CONSIDER QUESTION OF CREDITS TO AUSTRIA.

PARIS, March 27th.

The Financial Committee of the League of Nations is to meet in Paris on May 28th to see how, conformably with the decision of the London Conference, it can best assume control of certain classes of Austrian revenues in guaranty of international credits to be granted to Austria. —Havas.

MOSLEM INSTITUTE IN PARIS. GIFT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

PARIS, March 27th.

The Paris Municipal Council has given, free, a large plot of land for the erection of a Moslem Institute, including a mosque, library and meeting rooms.

Upon leaving France, Samy Bey, head of the Turkish delegation to London, wired to the French Premier expressing thanks for his cordial reception, and wishing for a prompt resumption of the traditional friendly relations between France and Turkey. —Havas.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 28th.

The death is reported of Mr. Charles Haddon Chambers, the playwright.

STRANGE BATTLE IN SZECHUAN.

WARFARE UNDER PRE-HISTORIC CONDITIONS.

"JOSSMEN" WARRIORS v. REGULAR TROOPS.

A description of one of the most amazing events which has happened in this country for many days is recorded below. Even in a land where the grotesque is sometimes almost commonplace, the story related below, which occurred on the upper reaches of the Yangtze in Szechuan, is exceptional, for, in the presence of a British gunboat, and amid the use of modern or semi-modern arms, soldiers were found to be fighting not only against men, but against spirits, while their opponents, imbued with the belief of invulnerability, appeared to turn bullets aside by the mere waving of a little flag. The account which is herewith given, is taken from a despatch written by Commander E. C. Jukes-Hughes, of H.M.S. *Widgeon*, and we have to thank those in authority for permission to reproduce the narrative. It has to be pointed out that this belief in invulnerability, to which reference is made, has appeared in many parts of China already, and no later than yesterday we published a report from a Hunan correspondent mentioning its presence. It is a symptom which demands attention. The narrative of events as given by Commander Jukes-Hughes is as follows:

DESCENDED FROM HEAVEN.

On March 2nd I observed that a number of soldiers were being sent across to the right bank of the river and was informed that they were being sent against a party of so-called "Jossmen," who were advancing on Wanhsien.

These "Jossmen" were said to have descended from heaven and to be invulnerable. They had a following, reported to be about 5,000, armed with knives on bamboos. These followers were also made invulnerable by being given a potion to drink by the priests and also by waving little red flags in front of them to divert the bullets.

On the morning of the 4th I heard that the troops had been badly defeated by the "Jossmen" and that the remnants would be back next morning. I also received a message from the Magistrate requesting me to keep my men within sight of the ship as the "Jossmen" were expected to come down the right bank and he did not want any untoward incidents. He rather inferred that they were likely to be anti-foreign, but lower class opinion was that it was simply anti-soldiery and that they were chiefly peasants who were tired of being robbed by the soldiers.

DEMORALIZATION OF SOLDIERS.

About noon on the 5th instant I heard a couple of rifle shots and shortly afterwards saw the heads of two or three columns of troops (I) appearing over the skyline of the hills a mile or so up river from Wanhsien on the left bank. The defending forces made practically no attempt to stop these columns but appeared to be absolutely demoralized. When the columns got near the suburbs they halted to allow a party which had come down the right bank to cross. The right bank party formed up on the river bank just ahead of H.M.S. *Widgeon*, when it could be seen that they were armed with knives, spears, knives on the end of bamboos, etc. They appeared to be well organized and there was very little confusion. As they went across they waved little flags in front of them to divert the bullets. The troops fired a few rounds at them (one of which hit H.M.S. *Widgeon*) and then fled for the walled city.

Earlier in the day I had sent ashore to offer asylum to all foreigners on board *Widgeon* but am doubtful whether my message got to every one. However, no one came on board. I also raised steam and had my cable ready to slip in case they attacked.

The "Jossmen" subsequently seemed to occupy the suburbs of Wanhsien, which lies on the south side of the Little River. The soldiers fired in a desultory fashion until dark. Two small fires were reported during the night.

The str. *Pride of China* sailed for Chungking at 6 o'clock on the 6th but returned about 8.30 and reported having been fired on at the Fu'an by Joss soldiers who were coming down both banks of the river.

I then sent another message ashore to advise all foreigners to come on board H.M.S. *Widgeon*, as it was reported that "Jossmen" armed with rifles were approaching the town, and there would probably be a good deal of firing. However, no one came.

About 10.30 on the 6th H.M.S. *Widgeon* was again hit and several bullets fell close, so I fired a blank 6 pr.

REVENGE TO THE LEADER.

About 11 a.m. the main body of the "Jossmen" started to arrive, coming down both banks of the river. The leader seemed to be with the party which came down the right bank. He was in a closed chair and was surrounded by guards who paid a good deal of reverence to him. I saw a low old mule-loader guard, but these were, I think, the only firearms. The leader had a flag-coloured pink, green, white, black, helicopter, vertical stripes, with black characters on the white stripes. When they were crossing, the troops, who by now had mustered up sufficient courage to leave the walled city and were firing on them, but so far as I could see, did not score a single hit.

FATE OF THE PATRIARCH.

This party when it got ashore formed up quietly and then advanced at a jog trot on the soldiers, who then opened a rapid fire. The "Jossmen" simply waved their little flags and advanced. The firing of the soldiers was atrocious, and not until the "Jossmen" had got quite close to them did I see anyone hit. I then saw the chief "Jossman" chair go down and then the party broke and fled.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN DYE DANGER.

GREATER OUTPUT THAN BEFORE THE WAR.

There is evidence that Germany is making efforts to re-establish her supremacy in the production of dyestuffs and chemicals.

Before the war she was practically without a competitor, and during the war her great chemical factories were enlarged and converted to the production of explosives and poison gases. She is thus in a position to produce more, and is, in fact, producing more, dyestuffs and chemicals than before the war. She is also apparently able to produce more cheaply than any of her rivals.

The position, therefore, is one which might well occasion misgiving on the part of the Allies. Should Germany succeed in again becoming supreme in these industries, she would, in case of war, be equipped with a power of destruction incomparably greater than any her adversaries could wield.

In spite of the fact that Germany is, under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, obliged to hand over 25 per cent. of her production of dyes to the Reparation Commission, the experts attached to this section of the Commission are informed that if German production increases at the present rate, it will be possible for German manufacturers to undersell British and French manufacturers in foreign markets.

Germany, it is stated, is now exceeding her pre-war production of coal-tar dyes, and by the end of this month she will have surpassed any previous monthly production of fine chemicals. In January 1920 tons of colours were produced, or 750 tons more than the monthly average before the war.

The Reparation Commission is experiencing some difficulty in obtaining as much as the 25 per cent. exacted under the Treaty, and also in obtaining sufficient variety of colours, there being a tendency on the part of Germany to send one colour again and again, instead of providing a selection. Meanwhile a German dye syndicate is offering the remainder of the German dye products in foreign markets at prices which are understood to be considerably lower than those quoted by British and American competitors. —Reuter.

This, I believe, proved the turning point of the whole show, as the soldiers seemed to gain a little courage, and started, very cautiously, to advance. When they came upon the "Jossmen," either singly or in pairs, they fired at them. If, however, they met a party of "Jossmen" about equal in numbers who charged, the soldiers ran like hares.

Further reinforcements arrived for the "Jossmen" during the afternoon but they did not make a very strong attack, many of them being nothing more than children. The soldiers retired to the walled city for the night. Later I heard that the No. 1 Jossman had been wounded.

On the morning of the 7th the soldiers started taking the offensive and inflicting heavy casualties on the "Jossmen," who retreated. During the afternoon of the 7th Mr. Greenfield, the Postmaster, and Mr. Asker of the Customs came on board and so far as they knew, all foreigners were safe.

I then heard that the No. 1 Jossman had been captured and shot, his head being afterwards cut off and exhibited.

RIFLES AGAINST SPIRIT.

Later in the evening a party of soldiers crossed over and started advancing up the shingle bank. When abreast the ship they started firing up in the air, which started a mild panic the other side of the river, with the result that they too opened fire and we were again hit once or twice. I blew the siren, which frightened them and they ceased fire. I asked them what they had fired at and they said they had seen spirits close to the village.

I had them informed that if they hit me again I would convert some of them into spirits with the aid of a few rifle bullets. They damped their ardour and they did not fire again.

In the evening the Chief of Police of the district on the right bank came on board and asked me to keep the *Widgeon* here until the trouble had subsided, as it calmed the people having a gunboat here.

The str. *Pride of China* started up river again this morning. The soldiers are still very nervous and are letting off their rifles at the slightest provocation.

They were light-heartedly letting them off over the ship this morning so I fired a blank 6 pr., which checked them for a bit.

It is reported that the local Chamber of Commerce has paid the soldiers their wages for January and has promised them their February wages if they clear the "Jossmen" out of the district in three days.

WAS THERE A GERMAN?

There were rumours that the leader was a German, but I do not think there is any truth in it. They were, however, ably handled in some ways and appeared to have a certain amount of discipline. Whether there was any Bolshevism behind it I do not know either, but the lower classes certainly seemed to think it was simply anti-soldier. Whatever the cause of the movement, I think it is finished, as the death of the leader will be a difficult thing to explain away. The casualties of the "Jossmen" were probably over 300, and of the soldiers under 50.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

[BY FRANK H. SIMONDS.]

[Special to the "Hongkong Daily Press."]

It would be difficult to exaggerate the surprise and even incredulity created here by two recent utterances in England, the first, that of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, on the subject of the cancellation of our loan to you, and the second, that of Sir Auckland Gossett, British Ambassador to the United States, upon the possibility of Anglo-American conflict. Neither on the one subject nor the other had there been any American discussion or even thought, a circumstance which contributes much to explaining the universal astonishment both declarations created.

As to the possibility of conflict, envisaged in the words ascribed to your Ambassador, namely, "we are treading the paths which lead to war," it is not too much to say that the first American impression was one of utter amazement. We have had many relatively minor disputes in recent months, disputes over questions of oil, of cables, etc., but from the American point of view these are disputes which may be compared to those disagreements between neighbours, which sometimes lead to lawsuits, but never to personal violence.

Two things are equally clear: to all Americans we have not the smallest conception of attacking you; we have not the remotest and minutest suspicion that you mean to attack us. We do not think of you as harbouring any design with respect to us which might sometime lead to war. The more conception of Great Britain and the United States as war lies outside the imagination of all Americans, as completely as the notion of conflict with one of the planets.

Two extremes bound our relations with you: both totally beyond any realisation. In present time there is not the slightest possibility of any political association, alliance or more or less tacit partnership, nor is there any chance that any difference between us can, in our opinion, result in armed conflict. There is no chance of a partnership, because the country is resolved against foreign partnerships, there is no chance of war because the country is in a totally pacific mood, is not thinking about war with any one and least of all with you.

Englishmen of my acquaintance in this country have suggested that the Irish mess might lead to grave dangers, but certainly no one can imagine that the United States is the smallest intention of taking political action on behalf of Ireland. We have some millions of voters in this country of Irish descent and sympathy. They possess enough influence to prevent any alliance between your country and mine, they are active enough to keep the Irish question constantly agitated here, but they do not have influence enough to push our Government, any Government of ours into action.

The truth about the Irish situation is this: As long as it remains unsettled it will poison and complicate Anglo-American relations. It will prevent the realization of any such association as was momentarily achieved during the Paris Conference. It will perhaps exert sufficient pressure to make American attitude in every contest of question, like the cables, oil and the debt, very uncompromising. But precisely at the moment that Irish influences undertake to push the United States into aggressive action, these influences become powerless.

AMERICANS LITIGIOUS RATHER THAN BELLIGERENT.

I think, perhaps, the most accurate statement of our attitude toward you is that we are litigious, rather than belligerent. The influences within the United States which are unfriendly toward you are sufficiently powerful to make impossible any surrender on the part of our Government of any claim or alleged claim we may have upon you, to make the cancellation of the debt unthinkable. But the moment there is a suggestion of going outside of court, of using force to establish our claims, the revulsion of feeling in the United States is immediate and the collapse of the power of those advocating the course complete.

Until the Irish question is settled, the sympathizers with Ireland the Pro-German elements, which naturally hate you, will take advantage of their political influence, and they control millions of votes, to insist upon the defense of all our claims, and our alleged claims by every possible diplomatic weapon. No Government recognizing what the loss of these votes would mean, will dare to make concessions, which even common sense might demand.

Aside from the Irish question, the policy of your Government in the Paris Conference has estranged from you the leaders of the Republican Party now coming into power. That party contained the larger number of the politicians who sympathized with you during the war and before we came into the struggle. The Pro-German elements rallied about President Wilson's policy. But at Paris British diplomacy seemed to associate itself with the Democratic rather than the Republican faction of our public life. To the Republican leaders in the Senate, the British Government, Mr. Lloyd George in particular, seemed committed to the Wilson programme which envisaged the carrying of the country for the Democratic Party, with the League of Nations as the campaign issue.

Now I have no desire at this time to discuss the justice or injustice of this Republican reaction. I think I understand fairly accurately the British explanation, but the fact is important. And the fact is that there lingers a very real and very general resentment of British policy toward Wilson in the minds of all the more influential members of the United States Senate, and this resentment is going to have a part in the conduct of Anglo-American negotiations in the next two years at least.

THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLISHMEN.

I think most Englishmen in the United States are impressed with a certain lack of friendliness and an exaggerated attitude of suspicion on the part of Americans.

not by any means toward individual Englishmen, but very markedly toward the British Government. The thing exists, it would be foolish to deny the fact, but it would be even more foolish to attempt to develop out of this state of mind a future Anglo-American conflict. The mass of the American people resent the policy of the British Ministry at Paris, so far as it affected President Wilson and his domestic political situation. I do not venture to assert that this resentment is well founded, but I do urge my British readers to appreciate its existence.

Moreover, those who were on the whole most sympathetic with the Allied cause, men whose influence and service to your struggle was considerable while America was still neutral, and Mr. Wilson's speeches contained such phrases as "too proud to fight" and "peace without victory," find it difficult to square your attitude toward Mr. Wilson at Paris with his known attitude toward you at all times before the Armistice and particularly before April 8th, 1917. I do not, for a moment undertake to criticize your course at Paris, what I am trying to make clear is that this attitude perhaps the only one possible for you resulted in creating a very active and still potent resentment in the minds of the leaders of the United States Senate, who will be the most prominent figures in the new Administration.

Politicians are, perhaps, of about the same material all over the world responsive to precisely the same influences. Our Republican politicians felt that your leaders took their stand behind Mr. Wilson, that the support you gave his League of Nations proposals gave Mr. Wilson and his party added strength in their effort to retain power, at home. They have not forgotten this; they pretend to believe, or they do honestly believe, that your course was dictated by supremely clever diplomatic considerations that in supporting Wilson you actually transformed him into an unconscious agent of your own purposes.

THE BELIEFS OF REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

I shall put the thing baldly, but I hope not offensively, if I say that the Republican leaders at least publicly express the belief that Mr. Wilson, dominated by his personal ambitions and his Utopian aspirations, consented at Paris to arrangements enormously profitable to you and very disadvantageous to his own country. They also, at least the public, proclaim a policy which consists in the effort to regain American interests sacrificed by Mr. Wilson at Paris.

It is this spirit and purpose which underlies the oil dispute, the cable dispute, the question of the debt. "Mr. Wilson was an ambitious dreamer who parted with solid American rights and monies in his pursuit of his League of Nations dream. Now it is the duty and the necessity of a new Republican administration to save whatever is possible out of the wreck, such things as the President and his advisers have sign away at to-day, and it patently leads to a vigorous assertion of American rights, wherever possible and to the emphatic refusal to cancel European debts and particularly the British debt."

But I shall have totally failed in making this rather unpleasant statement, if it does not indicate that there is nothing in the American attitude which can possibly be responsible for any fear or suspicion of hostility on our part from your point of view. There is a profound area of distrust in this country, resulting from the Irish question. Both combine to give added vigour to the defense of American claims in all disputed questions, to make us if you please intensely litigious, but not in the smallest degree belligerent.

RELATIONS BOUND TO BE "TENSE AND DIFFICULT."

Anglo-American relations are bound to be tense and difficult for a long time to come. Even if the Irish affair were disposed of and the Irish silenced—a thing unthinkable, we should still be a long way from the relatively simple conditions of 1913 and the years immediately preceding. Until the resentments born of Paris are extinguished and forgotten, not a few American politicians who were without anti-English sentiments before 1919, some of whom were actively Pro-Irish during the war before we entered, will disclose toward you a wholly unyielding attitude. But it has its origin in Paris circumstances, in American political reactions thereto and not in any fundamentally hostile purpose or conception.

If it had not been for the course Paris affairs took, the Irish trouble would not now have as much importance in the United States. But the suspicion born of Paris, born in the minds of those most friendly to you among the politicians, has vastly assisted in the propagation of Irish publicity. Those who would naturally most promptly and decisively resist the Irish agitation are silenced, because they are precisely the public men whose very existence was endangered by Mr. Wilson's domestic policy and posture, and doubly endangered, when Mr. Wilson at Paris Government for his own policies. Had Mr. Wilson succeeded in carrying the United States for himself, that idea which your Cabinet professed with him in adopting most of the men who will have influence in the incoming administration would have been retired to private life.

But all these are circumstances which are at most but transient. They are not the materials out of which wars are made. Real hostility could only result from the placing of a false value upon them on your side of the water. If they are rightly appraised, they will vanish in due course of time and Anglo-American relations will inevitably return to that satisfactory state which existed before August, 1914. (Copyright, 1921, by The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

GOLF NOTES.

[BY JODICE.]

Despite the bad weather during the holidays, the Fanling courses have been well patronized. The entries for the men's competitions have been quite good. At the time of writing, I am unable to give the names of the various winners. However, I think I can safely say that Mr. A. B. Stewart is the winner of the Tombstone competition. He not only finished on the 18th green, but he broke the record for the Old Course by going round in the excellent score of 75.

Apart from the inconvenience of getting wet, the rain has done a wonderful amount of good to the courses and approaching is much easier than it was a week ago.

Last Tuesday, there was quite a good entry for the Misses' Healing Cup. Mrs. James was the winner, with the very creditable score of all square with Bogey. Many of the competitors found the Old Course too tiring on such a hot day, and I have heard of more than one lady who previously preferred the Old Course, expressing a hope that competitions will in future be played over the New Course.

A suggestion was put forward recently by a member, who has just left the Colony for home leave, that all ladies of 10 handicap and under should be allowed to play on the Old Course on Sundays. If it were not for the congestion, I see no reason why all ladies should not play on the Old Course at any time. But there is congestion, and the member referred to admits it; he also suggested that the men who were not good players should be excluded from the Old Course. I presume he would exclude players of 18 handicap. Needless to mention, he is not an 18 handicap man. Of course, the idea is absurd. Why should a scratch player have greater privileges than a long handicap man, as long as we all pay the same subscription? The Committee who attempted such a scheme would soon find the subscription list growing smaller. Furthermore, there are many members who can only get out to Fanling on Sundays, so when will they have a chance of playing on the Old Course? The majority of lady players can play at Fanling on any day of the week which suits them, so I think they will agree that it is only fair for them to stand down one day a week. I am certain when the Committee made the rule they did not intend it as a slight on the ladies' golf.

For some unknown reason many players dislike playing on the New Course. Why I cannot understand. I am going to make a bold statement, not without careful consideration, and say that the golf on the New Course is better than the golf on the Old, especially the first 9 holes of the New Course; the second 9 are good, but a trifle too short. The reason why I make this statement is because so many of the approaches on the Old Course are blind ones, which is not so on the New. My experience is that first class amateurs and professionals condemn the blind approach. Golf is such a scientific game these days that good players cannot afford to trust to luck with their approach shots. The short blind hole used to be popular, but that is now falling out of favour.

During the previous week-end there were 41 entries for the Men's Bogey pool. Out of 8 cards returned, the best was Mr. A. E. Crappell's, 3 up on Bogey.

We are coming to the end of our Golfing season, and naturally one's mind wanders on to think about the next one. Are we to commence it without a secretary or a professional? Hongkong can safely boast of a first class course, and there is not a first class course at home that has not a paid secretary and a professional. There, membership is no greater than ours, and there; upkeep must be 30 per cent. more dear. I admit that financially the R.H.K.G.O. is not at present strong, but this, I believe, is due to the War, and now that the War is over, the money is coming along fast, and as long as the Colony is a British Colony the membership is not likely to decrease, so in a few years' time there will be money to burn. Even if we cannot, at present, afford a secretary, I am certain a professional is not beyond the means of the Club. In fact, I would suggest that he would prove a means of saving money, and he would certainly be a great asset, providing the right type of man was selected.

The men who laid out the Fanling courses performed a great service to the Colony; and it will be a crime if their work is not carried on. The Green Committee cannot spare the time necessary for the development of the courses. We have got to that stage when it is necessary to have a man, continually on the spot, to advise and to see that the Committee's instructions are properly executed. Fanling is in its infancy, and requires a deal of development before we can feel satisfied that it is as good a Golf course as any in the world. It is up to the members, therefore, to be enterprising and look more to the future, instead of the debtor balance, which, I fear, is the case, at present.

Mr. R. L. D. Wodehouse leaves for Shanghai this month. During his short stay in the Colony he has been singularly successful, winning the Championship at the first attempt and also getting a place in the Inter-port team which defeated Shanghai recently. I am sure my readers will join me in wishing him further successes, on the Kiangwan Course.

Mr. W. M. Cox, of the Chartered Bank, recently performed what must be a record on the Old Course at Fanling, by carrying the bunker guarding the 18th green with his drive and overrunning the green. Having accomplished this feat, he proceeded to hole his makee shot for 25.

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THE YEAR'S PROGRAMME IN PARLIAMENT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, February 17th.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE SESSION.

Seldom has there been a year when the King's speech at the opening of Parliament had fewer elements of surprise. This was due to the fact that Ministers in the course of last Session announced their intentions, chief among which is a determination to restrict legislation to the minimum in order that Parliament may have time to give much-needed attention to financial and administrative problems, and in order, also, that an Autumn Session may be avoided, if possible.

We have heard similar intentions declared before, and seen them falsified by events; but on this occasion the Government are bent on a short Session. The House shares the desire. Even so, reform of the Second Chamber, a Licensing Bill, and a measure to protect "key" industries (which really means Tariff Reform under another name) constitute what would have been considered not long ago a full year's work. All of these subjects are difficult and acutely controversial.

CABINET CHANGES.

The general opinion is that the Prime Minister has shown characteristic dexterity to make the best of things in the reconstruction of the Government which has been announced this week. The resignation of Lord Milner, who has done splendid service at the Colonial Office, has been a matter of public knowledge for some time. I referred to this subject some time ago in this correspondence. It is one of the apt coincidences of history that the triumph of General Smuts in the South African elections comes just at the moment when it throws a significant light on the achievements of Lord Milner's career.

Mr. Churchill succeeds Lord Milner, and will have full scope for his energy in his new post. It is no secret that he wanted to go to the War Office, or to the Admiralty—the latter for choice. However, the methods and outlook of the Colonial Office will have to be adjusted progressively to the exigencies of the present time. The days of "The Colonies" are in the past. The Dominions now rank among the world's leading States; they are fully-established partners with Britain in the British Empire, and associates of the Sovereign Powers in the League of Nations. Whatever Mr. Churchill's faults as a statesman, he is the last man to be in bonds to tradition.

The promotion of Sir Laming Worthington-Evans to be Secretary of State for War is a tribute to exceptional practical ability. He has been in Parliament only ten years, as Conservative Member for Colchester. In 1914-5 he served in the Army; and since then he has held several Ministerial appointments, the latest being the exceptional one of Minister without Portfolio. Lord Lee of Farnham, who has gone to the Admiralty, began his career as a soldier in the Royal Artillery in 1888, and was Civil Lord of the Admiralty in 1903-5. Like some others in office in the present Parliament he is comparatively unknown to the general public.

A YOUNG MEMBER.

The King has sent a gracious message to Mr. Will Crooks, M.P. for Poplar, who is retiring from Parliament, expressing regret that he is relinquishing his public work on account of ill-health. This shows as well as anything could do the place occupied by Mr. Crooks in the esteem of the country. At Poplar, of which Borough he has been Mayor, he is exceedingly popular with all sorts and conditions of people, and he is the favourite of the children.

A lot of water has run under London Bridge since Mr. Crooks was first returned to the House of Commons in 1903, and was regarded at that time of day as something of an extremist. But he has lived to see himself regarded at Westminster as one of the "Old School." He has always been found in recent trying years of general unrest on the side of moderation, a veritable Conservative compared with some of the hot-heads (happily, few in number) who claim to speak in the name of Labour.

Mr. Crooks is a generous-hearted man, a true Cockney with a turn for humour that would have delighted Charles Dickens. His sympathy with the poor, and with as and sober Trade Unionism, has always been sincere. Above all else he is a patriotic Englishman. On the fateful day in August, 1914, when Parliament adjourned after the declaration of war with Germany, Mr. Crooks was the central figure in an incident unprecedented in Parliamentary annals. He rose and asked the Speaker whether it would be in order for the House to sing "God Save the King," and then, without waiting for an answer, started the National Anthem. During the war he travelled 50,000 miles up and down the country addressing recruiting meetings. There is nothing wrong with him organically, the doctors say; but he has "just worn himself out."

THE PROPOSED ENGINEERS' CLUB.

I learn that nearly 900 engineers throughout the country have already signified their intention to join the proposed Engineers' Club in London, about which I sent some details in a recent letter. The first meeting of the provisional committee was held this week, and a resolution was passed endorsing the desirability of establishing a club for the Metropolitan area, of which engineers of every description would be eligible. A strong Executive Committee was appointed to push forward with the scheme and report later to a general meeting of all who have signified their desire to become members. A suggestion was unanimously adopted that the subscription to the club should be ten guineas per annum for London members, five for country members, and two for foreign and overseas members.

CHINESE FLOUR.The *Daily Express*, which seems to specialise in scares and sensations about Chinese people and things, is working up an agitation over imports of Chinese flour into this country. As your readers are aware, the British Wheat Commission bought a large quantity at a very satisfactory price, and in order that it may be disposed of, millers, who are still under control by the Ministry of Food, are obliged to use a certain proportion with other flours sold to bakers. There is nothing unreasonable in this, although, of course, the farmers do not like it as it means competition in foodstuffs, and tends to keep down the price of English wheat. But the *Express* having submitted a sample of Chinese flour to an analyst got a report from him describing the flour as "damaged stuff, infested with mites and other insects, and entirely unfit for human consumption."

The facts of the case would appear to be that some doctors in North London ascribed various unpleasant diseases to Chinese flour, and the Wheat Commission and the Food Controller have been abused accordingly. What the critics overlook, however, is that a Technical Committee at the Wheat Commission tests all flours before they are sent out for public use, and the new scare is the first that anybody has heard about Chinese flour being dangerous. The truth is that it has been used by the trade for years; and it is rather curious that if this particular flour is the cause of digestive trouble, as is alleged in North London, the remainder of the population has so far escaped, because we are all eating bread partly made of Chinese flour.

It is permissible to ask whether the *Daily Express*, the out-and-out advocate of Tariff Reform since the days of Joseph Chamberlain, is not using the scare of flour imported from China to help to create an "atmosphere" favourable to Protection, which is upon us in a new guise called "Anti-Dumping."**THE SCARLET FOLLY.**

For the State opening of Parliament the Brigade of Guards were decked out in their new uniforms, which are, of course, the old, familiar uniforms of scarlet tunics, blue trousers and bearskin originally designed by the Prince Consort. It was rather odd to see again all this brave show of "military millinery," as Thackeray called it, however, picturesque it may appear on ceremonial occasions when the sun is shining and the band plays. For khaki has memories now which no other uniform can ever equal; the dress in which the fighting men of British race from all parts of the world brought low the might of Germany in the Great War. It is the uniform of sacrifice and service.

As the gallant Guardsmen go about it is noticeable that the younger soldiers are a little self-conscious, not to say shy, in their new dress, which attracts attention as something novel. I saw a stalwart private of the Irish Guards in the streets of a market town the other day, and as he passed a group of out-of-work ex-Broad men the latter regarded him with a broad grin. They appeared critical, but after he had passed wore the reverse of complimentary to the pride of Whitehall, who have spent so many thousands of public money on putting the Brigade of Guards into this unnecessary, pre-war, sartorial glory.

One would never suppose, looking at this expenditure, that the country is short of money, or that taxation is at the rate of £23 per head of the population!—H.B.

FUTURE U-BOATS.

GERMAN PROFESSOR'S PLAN.

A news agency circulated the announcement, recently, that Professor Oswald Flamm, of Charlottenburg Technical University, one of Germany's leading naval architects, had devised an improvement in the submarine which was "calculated to revolutionise warfare on the seas." This invention in question is a method of stabilising submarines without the use of ballast or addition to the weight which, it is claimed, makes it possible to build such vessels up to any size with increased speed, deck and turret, rendering them impregnable to gun-fire and depth-charges. It was added that Professor Flamm had completed designs for an under-water cruiser of 1,433 tons, with a thirty-five millimetre (about 1½ in.) plating, covering an area of 750 square metres and weighing 134 tons, with a four-inch gun mounted at each end in an armoured turret, and with a surface speed of 17½ knots. He had also nearly finished plans for a 4,870 ton boat, with twenty-five knots speed and carrying two 3½-inch guns in armoured turrets. Further, he was said to be at work on two much larger submarines of 8,400 and 9,000 tons respectively, which would have a speed of twenty-eight knots, carry armour sixty or seventy millimetres in thickness, and mount four twenty-one or twenty-four centimetre guns. Other details given by the agency were that Krupp and Siemens and Halske were financing the inventor's experiments, and that patents for his discovery had already been taken out in England, Italy, and Holland.

In a communication to one of the papers the professor somewhat waters down these exciting statements. He admits that calculations and experiments with the object of giving submarines such stability as to permit the carrying of armour without risk of capsizing have resulted in the taking out of patents abroad, and that designs are ready for a 1,433 ton boat embodying this principle. On the other hand, he describes the statements about larger vessels as premature references to experiments and calculations which either have only been commenced or are merely in contemplation. The professor adds cautiously: "Naturally the absolute correctness of all constructive calculations can be confirmed only by the execution of designs in an experimental vessel, and, unfortunately, such a possibility of checking my scientific work is denied to us by the veto of the Entente against the building of submarines."—*Daily Telegraph*.**INDO-CHINA****STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED**

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Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,**The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.**

Tel. No. 21 sub. 5 or 23 and 2394.



KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA
(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.
Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA.
Managing Director: Mr. MARUYA ARI.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 8,400 tons deadweight each. (Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA
No. 7, Davao, Kona.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

March 27th.
Chungchow, British str., 1,305 tons, Capt. C. Lovagova, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Ealing Maru, Japanese str., 1,988 tons, Capt. Yoshida, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—Nan. Y.K.
Sapporo Maru, Japanese str., 1,550 tons, Capt. Y. Kamata, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—M.B.K.

March 28th.
Chinglee, Chinese str., 838 tons, from Dairen, with a general cargo.—Yue Tai Hong.
Condore, French str., 6,021 tons, Capt. Langui, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—M.M.
Hoyang, British str., 2,334 tons, Capt. J. H. Ferguson, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Xuizang, British str., 1,435 tons, Capt. L. M. Huxsey, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Shantung, British str., 1,560 tons, Capt. W. Monkman, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Soochow, British str., 1,504 tons, Capt. D. I. Davies, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Tango Maru, Japanese str., 6,880 tons, Capt. B. Saito, from Nagasaki, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES.

March 27th.
Mitsui Maru, for Batavia.
Taipei Maru, for Canton.
Toupee, for Foochow.
Wheatland, for Shanghai.
 March 28th.
Chenglee, for Canton.
Condore, for Saigon.
Hoyang Maru, for Canton.
Huyang, for Swatow.
Peking Maru, for Canton.
Tango Maru, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. *Tango Maru*, on March 28th: Mrs. T. Walker and Miss L. Holmes. Total passengers on board: 80.
 DEPARTURES.
 Per s.s. *Tango Maru*, on March 28th: Mr. M. S. Abell, Mr. C. E. Porterfield, Mr. F. W. Gabriel, Mr. C. S. Davies, Mr. W. J. Boschart, Mr. A. L. Pinkerton, Mr. R. H. R. Rogers, Mr. E. P. Pomroy, Madame E. Inbault, Mr. E. Cruz, Miss M. J. Evans, Mrs. E. E. Johns, Mr. and Mrs. V. Gonzales, Mr. M. C. Robinson, Mr. A. Nemazee, Mr. E. H. Rahimoff, Mr. C. E. Barnes, Mr. D. J. Adderley, Mr. S. Silang, Mr. D. Fitzgerald, Mr. T. F. Owens.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The China Mail s.s. *Nanking* will sail for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Yokohama and Honolulu, on Thursday, March 31st, at noon.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tetsu Maru* (Calcutta line) left Calcutta for Hongkong, via Rangoon and Singapore, on March 25th, and is expected here on April 14th.
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Shanghai on March 25th (midnight) left there the next day at 11 a.m., and is due at Manila on March 30th (8 a.m.).
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Sado Maru* (European line) left Kobe for this port, via Moji and Shanghai, on March 26th, and is expected here on April 3rd.
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Nagasaki on March 27th, 8 a.m., was to leave there the same day at 3 p.m., and was due at Kobe yesterday at 6 p.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Agasson (Blue Funnel), due April 17th.
Atsuta Maru (N.Y.K.), from Sydney, due April 11th.
Atsuta Maru (N.Y.K.), due April 27th.
Awa Maru (N.Y.K.), from Liverpool, due April 24th.
Bowen Castle (Barber line), Dodwell & Co., agents, from New York, due May 12th.
Udarsita (Admiral line), from Saigon, due about April 5th.
Ozaki (Admiral line), from Portland Ore, due about April 5th.
Cronquist (Admiral line), from Seattle, Wash., due about April 6th.
Empress of Russia, due April 1st, at 8 a.m.
Kuroyades (Blue Funnel), due April 30th.
Hector (Blue Funnel), due May 4th.
Iyo Maru (N.Y.K. European), from London, due April 14th.
Kamakura Maru (N.Y.K.), from Liverpool, due April 10th.
Macassar Maru (Dodwell & Co., agents), from Balikpapan, due March 31st.
Macassar (Blue Funnel), due May 6th.
Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel line), due April 2nd.
Telenachus (Blue Funnel line), due April 12th.

LAUNCH AT KIANGNAN DOCK.

At the Arsenal Dockyard, Shanghai last week was launched the str. *Alice Dollar*, built by the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works to the order of the Robert Dollar Co. for their Ichang-Chungking trade.
 The *Alice Dollar* has been designed to carry freight and four classes of passengers. The 1st class cabins are arranged to afford all the conveniences found in the latest ocean liners, hot and cold running water, fans, steam heaters, spring mattresses, and wardrobes. Chinese passengers are also specially considered and the accommodation provides for three classes, all of which are arranged to give the utmost comfort.
 To ensure absolute safety of life, the vessel has been specially subdivided by transverse watertight bulkheads, so that she will remain afloat with any two compartments flooded. Powerful steam propelling machinery has been provided capable of giving the vessel a speed of 15 knots in loaded condition.

RISER AND SUNSET.

HONGKONG TIME FOR MARCH.

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
March 28th	6.30 a.m.	6.37 p.m.
March 30th	6.19 a.m.	6.38 p.m.
March 31st	6.17 a.m.	6.38 p.m.
April 1st	6.16 a.m.	6.38 p.m.

T. F. CLAXTON,
 Director,
 Royal Observatory.



FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

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of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

Is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS

with which is incorporated

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HONGKONG HANBAUD REPORTS
 of the
 LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the
 session, 1919.

Revised by the Members

PRICE \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK & BALTIMORE	Eurana	Am.	Strathairn & Dixon, Inc.	On 29th inst.
NEW YORK & BALTIMORE	Exmouth Castle	Brit.	The Bank Line Ltd.	On 6th Apr.
NEW YORK & BALTIMORE	Wm. H. Webb	Am.	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	About 6th Apr.
BOSTON & NEW YORK via BOSTON	Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 11th Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Nanking	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 15th Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 15th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Venezuela	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 15th Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Nile	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 21st Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 21st Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Crosskey	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 21st Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Delight	Am.	Frank Waterhouse & Co.	About 15th Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Kashima Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 20th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Empress of Asia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 21st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Montezuma	Am.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 21st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Arabia Maru	Jap.	Otsuka Shosen Kaisha	On 21st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Tydena	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Khyber	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	About 15th Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Chili	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	About 15th Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Kt. of the Garter	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 31st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Ningchow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 31st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Fado Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 4th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Atreus	Brit.	The Bank Line Ltd.	On 16th Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Elpenor	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Tydena	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 28th Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Montezuma	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	On 22nd May.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Kawachi Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 28th Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Alderamin	Brit.	Canada Japan Line	On 11th May.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	West Hika	Am.	Los Angeles Pacific Nav. Co.	On 15th Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Calcutta Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 29th inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Kasado Maru	Jap.	Otsuka Shosen Kaisha	On 5th Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Dunbar	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	About 14th Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Nile	Am.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 29th inst. at 3 p.m.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Trieste	Brit.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 3rd Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Van Olen	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	About 19th Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Gregory Apcar	Jap.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	On 2nd Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 6th Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Tango Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 29th inst. at 11 a.m.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Eastern	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	About 9th Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Hwah Ping	Chil.	The China & Australia S.S. Co.	On 8th Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Changsha	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 28th Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Hayo Maru	Jap.	Otsuka Shosen Kaisha	On 14th Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Macassar Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 8th Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Kwaling	Brit.	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	About 6th Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Aki Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 29th inst. at D'light.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Chipping	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Kudchow	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 1st Apr. at D'light.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Soudan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 4th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Hopson	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	About 19th inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Kamo Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 31st inst. at 11 a.m.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Sulyang	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 2nd Apr. at Noon.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Shanbong	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	About 6th Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Fecky	Brit.	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	About 15th Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Shanbong	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th inst. at Noon.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Changsha	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 29th inst. at 10 a.m.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Halibout	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 31st inst. at 12 Noon.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Loongsang	Brit.	Douglas Lippard & Co.	On 1st Apr. at 2 p.m.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Taming	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 1st Apr. at 4 p.m.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Nanking	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 4th June.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Takung	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 30th inst. at 9 a.m.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Kalung	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd Apr. at 10 a.m.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Albu Maru	Jap.	Otsuka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Taipei	Brit.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	On 5th Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Cheriben Maru	Brit.	Jave China-Vapian Lijn	On 2nd Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER			Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	About 9th Apr.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 28th, at 12.15.—Pressure has increased considerably at Shanghai and Weihaiwei, moderately from Formosa to Hongkong, and slightly in southern districts. The anti-cyclone has strengthened. It is apparently stationary over China.

Strong, but moderating monsoon may be expected along the south-east coast of China, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.38 inch. Total since January 1st, 5.63 inches against an average of 5.75 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(N.E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy.)
Formosa Channel	(N.E. winds, strong.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Liancocks	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

MARCH 29TH, 1921.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	6 a.m.	30.18	20				
Nemuro	5 a.m.						
Hakodate	5 a.m.						
Tokyo	5 a.m.						
Kobe	5 a.m.						
Nagasaki	5 a.m.						
Kagoshima	5 a.m.						
Osaka	5 a.m.						
Naha	5 a.m.						
Ishigaki	5 a.m.						
Yonaguni	5 a.m.						
Wakayama	6 a.m.	30.30	38	80	N	4	b
Hankow	5 a.m.						
Ichang	5 a.m.						
Kiungking	5 a.m.						
Shanghai	5 a.m.	30.41	33	76	NW	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.m.	30.28	38	81	N	5	b
Shanghai	5 a.m.	30.15	52	86	N	2	b
Amoy	6 a.m.	30.11	50	83	N	1	b
Swatow	5 a.m.	30.17	52	97	N	4	r
Taihou	5 a.m.	30.07	52		N	4	r
Tainan	5 a.m.	30.05	54		N	6	r
Koshun	5 a.m.	30.01	58		NW	6	r
Pescadore	5 a.m.	30.10	57		NW	7	r
Canton	5 a.m.	30.40	49	85	N	2	b
Hongkong	5 a.m.	30.14	62	83	N	2	b
Gap Rock	5 a.m.	30.14	62	83	N	2	b
Macao	5 a.m.	30.18	50	79	N	4	r
Wuchow	5 a.m.						
Hoikow	5 a.m.						
Pakhoi	5 a.m.						
Phu Lien	5 a.m.						
Tourane	5 a.m.						
Cape James	5 a.m.	30.91	77	84	NW	4	b
Apurri	5 a.m.	30.88	73	83	NW	0	b
Davao	5 a.m.	30.87	73	83	NW	0	b
Legaspi	5 a.m.	30.87	73	83	NW	0	b
Tacloban	5 a.m.	30.85	77	86	NW	4	b
Iloilo	5 a.m.	30.84	76	85	NW	0	b
Surigao	5 a.m.	30.84	76	85	NW	0	b
Guam	5 a.m.	30.84	76	85	NW	1	r
Labuan	5 a.m.	30.18	50	79	N	4	r

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, in blue sky, a detached cloud, drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hail, lightning, or overcast, passing showers, sleet, rain, snow, thunder, visibility, w.d.w.v.

7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, March 29th.

	Previous On Date	On Date	Day	at	at
Barometer	30.03	30.14	30.11		
Temperature	56	62	68		
Humidity	76	83	89		
Wind Direction	NNW	North	North		
Force	3	5	1		
Weather	cl	o	l		
Rain	0.18	0	0.38		

Highest open-air Temperature on 27th, 54.

Lowest open-air Temperature on 28th, 51.

HONGKONG TIME SIGNALS

The Time Ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The Ball is hoisted half past 5, at the 15th minute and full past 5, at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time it will be lowered at 8 minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the Time Ball be out of order, the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z" or the Storm Signal mast.

Time Signals are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory Wireless Mast. From 8.50 to 9.00 p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds, except at the 2nd, 23rd, 30th, 31st, and 54th of each minute. The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (18 hours East of Greenwich).

C.P.O.S.

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER
 via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe & Yokohama

Steamer	Departure	Arrival
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Mar. 31	Apr. 13
MONTEAGLE	Apr. 1	May 1
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Apr. 23	May 16
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	May 17	June 7

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

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For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

S.S. "KIOTO" ... 16th April.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to BEIR & Co., CARTERS

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.

P. & O. — BRITISH INDIA

APCAR AND EASTERN &

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NANKIN"	7,000	5th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	6,414	14th Apr.	Sydney, Colombo & Bombay
"KHYBER"	9,000	15th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"BOUDAN"	7,000	28th Apr.	do
"DILWARA"	5,400	3rd May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NAGOYA"	7,700	13th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,346	10th June	do
"DELTA"	8,000	24th June	do

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR" | 4,849 | 5th Apr. | Calcutta via Spore, Pang & Rangoon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	9th April	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"KANOWNA"	7,000	2nd May	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"BOUDAN"	6,885	29th Mar.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DUNERA"	6,400	30th Mar.	Shanghai only.
"NAGOYA"	7,000	11th Apr.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta via Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Passengers are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossman & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which time they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after this goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information: Paraffin, Tins, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MAURKENZIE & CO., Agents.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"MEXICO MARU" (Omitting Mauritius) — Thursday, 14th April.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KARADO MARU" — Tuesday, 5th April.

"INDUS MARU" — Sunday, 10th April.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"KIBU MARU" — Friday, 1st April.

Excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service reaching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" — Friday, 8th April.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan, Port, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

ONE STEAMER ... Middle of April.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai (Mol), Kobe & Yokohama.

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KELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

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AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"CHANGSHA" 25th April 30th April

Railway Bureau to ALGERIA.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc. And have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

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Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH.

(Calling at Shanghai & Japan Ports).

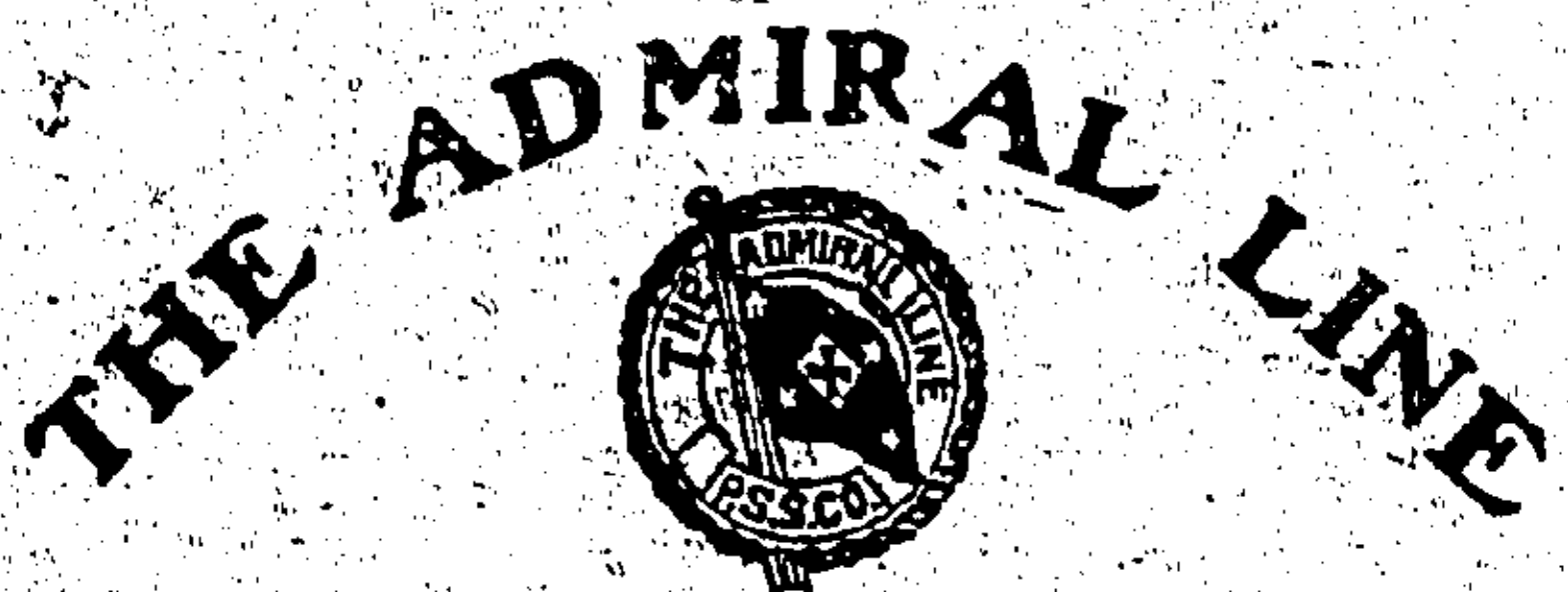
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	Sailing May 14th
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	Sailing about June 18th
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	Sailing July 25th
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	Sailing Aug. 30th

Information regarding rates, accommodation etc., Apply to

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Telephone 2477 & 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [662]



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai, Dairen and Japan Ports)

"CROSSEYS" Freight Only... About April 21st

"CROSSEYS" For MANILA April 9th.

For PORTLAND DIRECT.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama)

"MONTAGUE" Freight Only About April 26th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]



THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

To & From

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-SUMATRA

JAVA PORTS

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S.B. STEAMERS

GLYMONT	For SINGAPORE Direct...	Mar. 30th.
CADARETTA	...	April 10th.
LAKE FARRAR	...	April 30th.
LAKE ONAWA	...	May 19th.

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For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING.

Tel. Add.: ADMIRALTY. Telephone 2477 & 2478.

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SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

WM. H. WEBB, ... April 11th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP

LINES, INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

AGENTS.

5th Floor

Hotel Mansions.

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STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

"Eurasia" 29th March

To SEATTLE & VANCOUVER

To SAN FRANCISCO

"West Jena" 16th April

Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or

Seattle to weekly sailings for

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.

HONGKONG OFFICE:—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 2002.

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C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHENG TU"	On 29th March, 10 A.M.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 29th March, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	On 30th March, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"BOOCHOW"	On 31st March, Noon.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 1st April, 4 P.M.
BOHLOW, FAKHOI & PHONG	"KAI FONG"	On 2nd April, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUI WANG"	On 2nd April, Noon.
WUHAIR, CHERPOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 4th April, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wooming.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

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Telephone 26.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAILONG" ... Capt. W. Cooper ... Tuesday, Mar. 29th, at 12 Noon.

"HAILONG" ... Capt. W. O. Cooper ... Sunday, Apr. 3rd, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination SHANGHAI & Dairen

SAILING DATES

"AMAZON" ... 11,000 ... On or about 6th April

"ANDRE LEBON" ... 20,000 ... On or about 27th April

MARSEILLES via

SAIGON, HINGA

FORE, COLOMBO

DUBOUL, SUEZ

FORT SAID

"CHILI" ... 10,000 ... On or about 18th April.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSSE,

Acting Agent

Queen's Building.

Telephone 769.

